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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS AIR FORCE CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL EXCELLENCE BROOKS AIR FORCE BASE TEXAS

24 Feb 95

MEMORANDUM FOR 341 CES/CEVR

ATTN: Mr. Dan Duff 39 78th Street North

Malmstrom AFB MT 59402-7536

FROM: HQ AFCEE/ERT

8001 Arnold Drive

Brooks AFB TX 78235-5357

SUBJECT: Completion of One-Year Bioventing Test, Bulk POL Storage Area,

and Pumphouse 2

The Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence (AFCEE) one-year bioventing test and evaluation projects at the Bulk POL Storage Area and Pumphouse 2 have been completed. For each site, Figure 1 provides general site information and Table 1 provides a summary of initial, six-month, and one-year fuel biodegradation rates measured at several monitoring points. The one-year biodegradation rates for the POL Storage area are significant due to the amount of fuel residual at this active site. The one-year biodegradation rates at Pumphouse 2 could not be determined because the presence of a high water table prevented the collection of respiration samples. Parsons Engineering Science, our contractor, plans to conduct a respiration test while performing other work associated with our Risk-Based Approach Initiative. Table 2 provides a summary of initial and final soil and soil gas sampling results for total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons (TRPH) and benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX). Based on results from your sites and 123 other sites currently under operation, bioventing is cost-effectively remediating fuel contamination in a reasonable time frame. We recommend its application at other sites on your installation using the criteria in the AFCEE Test Plan and Technical Protocol for a Field Treatability Test for Bioventing, May 1992, including Addendum One, February, 1994. These are found in the "Tool Box" recently sent to your base.

The objective of the one-year sampling effort was not to collect the large number of samples required for statistical significance, but to show relative changes in TRPH and BTEX concentrations. The POL Storage Area soil sampling results indicate a one order of magnitude reduction in BTEX concentrations at MPA-3, MPB-5, and MPC-7. TRPH concentrations significantly decreased at MPA-3 and MPC-7, but increased at MPB-5. An increase in TRPH concentrations at MPB-5 could indicate a leak in the fuel lines adjacent to this monitoring point or soil sampling variability. Soil gas sampling results showed a significant reduction in TVH and BTEX at MPA-3.5, MPB-3.5 and MPC-7.

Pumphouse 2 soil sampling results indicate a one order of magnitude reduction in BTEX and TRPH concentrations at MPA-2, MPB-3.5, and MPC-5.5. Soil gas

An MO/- 03-0.730

sampling results showed an order of magnitude reduction in TVH and BTEX at MPA-4 and MPB-4.

Soil gas samples are similar to composite samples in that they are collected over a wider area. Thus, they provide a good indication of changes in soil gas profiles and volatile contaminant concentrations (see Addendum One to Test Plan and Technical Protocol for a Field Treatability Test for Bioventing - Using Soil Gas Surveys to Determine Bioventing Feasibility and Natural Attenuation Potential, February 1994). Soil samples, on the other hand, are discrete point samples subject to large variabilities over small distances/soil types. Given this variability, coupled with known sampling and analytical variabilities, a large number of samples would have to be collected to conclusively determine "real" changes in soil contamination. Because of the limited number of samples, these results should not be viewed as conclusive indicators of bioventing progress or evidence of the success or failure of this technology. In-situ respiration tests are considered to be better indicators of hydrocarbon remediation than limited soil sampling.

Sampling results indicate that a reduction in TRPH has taken place in the soils within the estimated 25-foot treatment radius of the pilot vent wells at both sites. Due to the inherent variability of in-situ soil samples, TRPH sampling is inclusive at this time, but all other measurements indicate that fuel biodegradation is progressing at a significant rate.

AFCEE recommends that the bioventing pilot system continue to operate at the POL Storage Area until background respiration rates are approached. If additional source removal is required, system expansion to a full-scale bioventing system can be conducted through HQ AFCEE. We also recommend the bioventing pilot systems continue to operate at Pumphouse 2 until the Risk-Based Treatability Study results are known. If full scale source removal is required, system expansion to a full-scale bioventing system can be conducted through the Risk-Based Approach. Please contact Sam Taffinder, AFCEE/ERT, DSN 240-4366, COM 210-536-4366, to discuss the technical details for full-scale expansion.

Data from your base and many others indicate that BTEX compounds are preferentially biodegraded over TPH. Since BTEX compounds represent the most toxic and mobile fuel constituents, a BTEX standard is a risk-based standard. We strongly encourage its use over an arbitrary TPH standard. Within the AFCEE Risk-based Petroleum Hydrocarbon "Tool Box," the reported entitled "Use of Risk-based Standards for Cleanup of Petroleum Contaminated Soil" summarizes the BTEX/TPH issue and will assist you in negotiating for a BTEX cleanup standard. Our information indicates that Montana regulates to BTEX clean-up levels, but this decision is made in conjunction with the results from a risk evaluation on a site-by-site basis. In conclusion, a risk-based approach will expedite site closure while reducing overall costs.

In general, quantitative destruction of BTEX will occur over a one- to two-year bioventing period. Soil gas surveys and respiration tests can be used as BTEX destruction indicators. If a non-risk-based/TPH cleanup is chosen, the pilot and full-

scale systems should be operated until respiration rates approach background rates. We recommend that confirmatory soil sampling be conducted four to six months after background respiration rates are approached.

Because these are streamlined test and evaluation projects, our contract does not provide for additional reports to the base on pilot study results. The interim results report dated Feb 93 contains as-builts and initial data. This letter summarizes all data collected and provides the next step recommendations. AFCEE is no longer responsible for the operation, maintenance, or monitoring of bioventing systems. We are initiating a contract to extend monitoring at some sites beyond the initial one-year test. Monitoring will include soil gas and respiration tests to document hydrocarbon degradation, but may also include the collection of sufficient final soil samples to statistically demonstrate site cleanup. If you are interested, please call us.

The blower and accessories are now base property and should continue to be used on these or other bioventing sites. Although current equipment is explosion proof, under no circumstances should it be used for soil vapor extraction unless appropriate explosion-proof wiring is provided. If the base does not want the keep the blower or if you have further questions, please contact us.

On behalf of the AFCEE/ERT staff, I would like to thank you for your support of these bioventing tests and evaluation projects. The information gained from each site will be invaluable in evaluating this technology and will promote its successful application on other DOD, government, and private sites. I have attached a customer satisfaction survey. Please take a few minutes to fill it out and tell us how we did. We look forward to hearing from you.

ROSS N. MILLER, Lt Col, USAF, BSC Chief, Technology Transfer Division

Attachments:

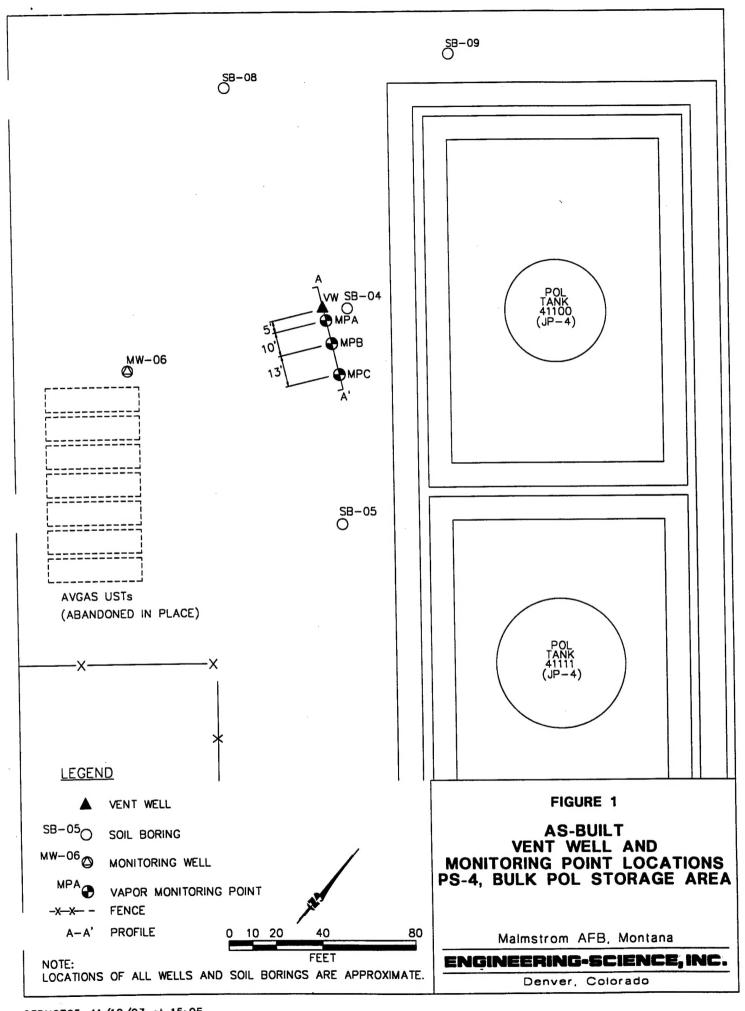
1. POL Data

2. Pumphouse 2 Data

Survey

cc: HQ AFSPC/CEVR

AFCEE/ERD (Mr. McMindes)



RESPIRATION AND DEGRADATION RATES BULK POL STORAGE AREA MALMSTROM AFB, MT TABLE 1

Tocation - Depth Rate Formation Soil Ko Degradation Soil Rate Temperature (% O ₂ /min) Rate Temperature Te												
Ko Degradation Soil Ko Degradation Soil Ko Degradation Ro Degradation Ro Degradation Rate Rat			Coil	Tomorphic	1 emperature	(2)		NS	1	SZ	11.89	11.11 11.17
Ko Degradation Soil Ko Degradation Soil Ko Degradation Rate Ro Temperature (% O ₂ /min) Rate (% O ₂ /min) (mg/kg/year) ^{a/}	D	I – Year	Dagendation	Degladanon		(mg/kg/year)		NS		300	290	ノ [*]
Ko Degradation Soil Ko Degradation Rate Rate (% O ₂ /min) Rate Rate (% O ₂ /min) Rate (% O ₂ /min) Rate O ₂ /min O ₃ /mi				2	(% O ₂ /min)			NSe/		0.0042	0.0041	
Ko Degradation Soil Ko Degradation Ro Degradation Rate			:	Soil	Temperature	(00)		NS		NS	NS	
Ko Degradation Soil Ko Rate Temperature (% O ₂ /min) (% O ₂ /mi		6-Month ^D		Degradation	Rate	_		190		450	400	
Ko Degradation Rate (% O ₂ /min) (mg/kg/year) ^{a/} 0.028 1100 0.018 720				× °	(% O ₂ /min)	1		0.0032		0.0074	0.0066	
								NS_{c_j}		NS	11.56	
		T - 141-1	Initial	Degradation	Rate	(mo/kg/year) ^{a/}	10-0-0	420				
Location-Depth MPA-3.5 MPB-3.5 MPC-3.5				×	(% O /min)	(// O2/mm)		0.01		0.028	0.018	
1						I costion - Donth	Location - Depui	MPA-3.5		MPB-3.5	MPC-35	

^{a/} Milligrams of hydrocarbons per kilogram of soil per year.

^{b/} Assumes moisture content of the soil is average of initial and final moistures.

c' NS= Not sampled.

d'An area respiration test was performed by restarting the blower for approximately 47 hours to provide oxygen to soils. e' MPA-3.5 was below the ground water suface at time of 1-year sampling.

INITIAL AND 1-YEAR SOIL AND SOIL GAS ANALYTICAL RESULTS BULK POL STORAGE AREA MALMSTROM AFB, MT TABLE 2

	MPC-3.5	7	54,000 52	< 1.8 < 0.12	34 < 0.12	12 3.500	40 6.700	MPC-7	Initial 1-Year	3690 694	12 0.33	310 2.1	43 2.8	240 13	21 15.2
Sample Location - Depth (feet below ground surface)	늄	ial 1-Year	49,000 1,100	< 2.8 < 0.018	< 2.8 < 0.018	14 0.590	52 1.700	MPB-5	tial 1-Year	880 2440	< 2.8 1.7	30 15	7.2 13	45 66	12 16.6
	1	1-Year Initial	NS ^d / 49	NS	NS	NS	NS	-3	1-Year ^[] Initial	315		< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.099	16.3
	A	Initial ^b /	34,000	< 1.1	< 1.1	8.6	21	MPA-3	Initial ^{e/}	3640	0.79	42	15	84	18
Analyte (Units) ^{a/}		Soil Gas Hydrocarbons	TVH (romy)	Benzene (nnmv)	Tolliene (ppmv)	Ethylbenzene (nnmv)	Xylenes (ppmv)		Soil Hydrocarbons	TO DH (ma/ka)	Renzene (mo/ko)	Tolliene (mo/kg)	Fith When zene (mo/kg)	Xylenes (mg/kg)	Moisture (%)

^{a/} TVH= total volatile hydrocarbons; ppmv=parts per million, volume per volume; TRPH=total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons; mg/kg=milligrams per kilogram.

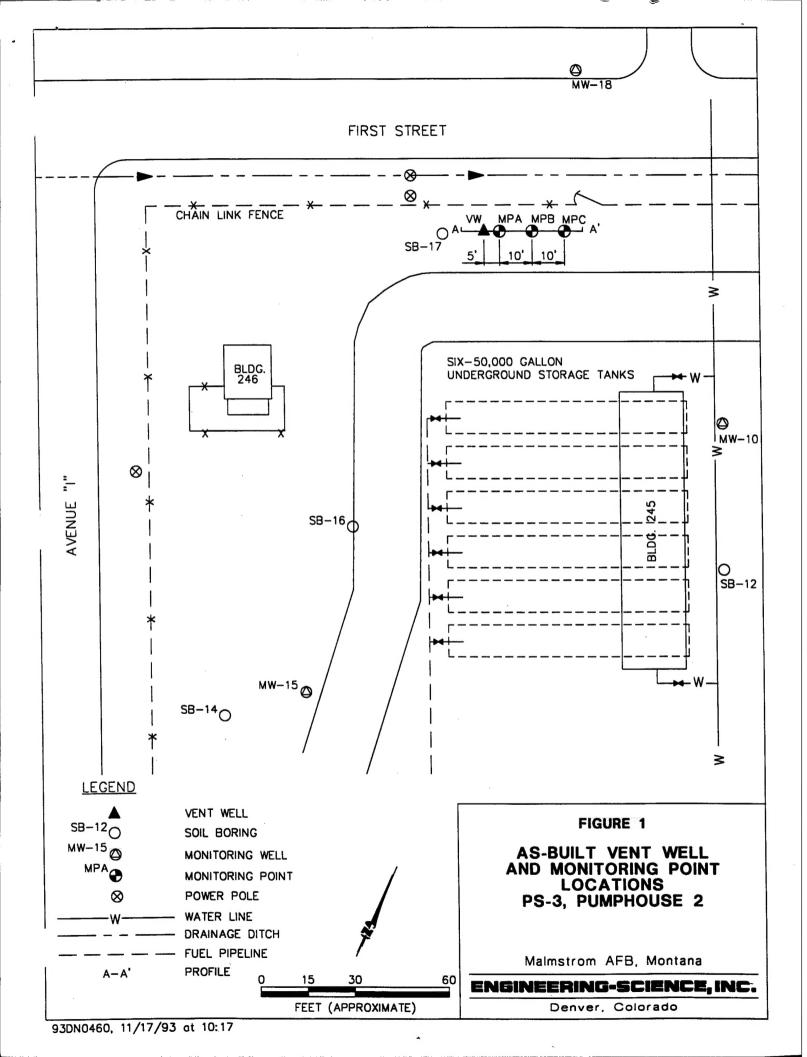
b/ Initial soil gas samples collected on 10/12/93.

c' 1-Year soil gas samples collected on 10/19/94.

d NS = Not sampled, monitoring point below water surface.

e' Initial soil samples collected on 10/11/93.

f' 1-Year soil samples collected on 11/9/94.



RESPIRATION AND DEGRADATION RATES MALMSTROM AFB, MT TABLE 1
PUMPHOUSE 2

	Y	Initial Degradation	Soil	, K		Soil	K _o	T O	Soil
10	O ₂ /min)	(% O ₂ /min) Rate (mg/kg/year) ^{a/}	Temperature (% O ₂ /min)	(% O ₂ /min)	Rate (mg/kg/year)	Temperature (°C)	(% O ₂ /min)	Kate (mg/kg/year)	lemperature (°C)
1	0.049	2100	16.9	0.0051	220	NS	SN	SN	16.4
	0.05	2600	$NS^{c_{\prime}}$	0.0034	180	NS	SN	N	NS
	0.063	5300	NS	0.0058	490	SN	NS	NS	NS

^{al} Milligrams of hydrocarbons per kilogram of soil per year.

^{bl} The 1 year respiration tests were not performed due to monitoring point flooding. All points were below the ground water surface.

^{cl} NS = Not sampled.

INITIAL AND 1-YEAR SOIL AND SOIL GAS ANALYTICAL RESULTS MALMSTROM AFB, MT **PUMPHOUSE 2** TABLE 2

		-4	1-Year	SN	NS	NS	NS	NS		1-Year	74.4	< 0.05	0.057	0.067	< 0.1	NA
		MPC-4	Initial	14,000	19	< 0.57	13	15	MPC-5.5	Initial	150	< 0.31	1.1	1.5	4.4	20
Sample Location - Depth	(feet below ground surface)	4-	1-Year	65	< 0.002	< 0.002	0.150	0.280		1-Year	33.5	< 0.05	0.12	0.55	0.29	NA
mple Locat	t below gro	MPB-4	Initial	9006'9	< 0.69	< 0.69	5.2	9.8	MPB-3.5	Initial	270	< 0.64	< 0.64	2.2	3.1	22
Saı	ee)	4-	1-Year ^{c/}	$_{\rm pSN}$	NS	NS	SN	NS		1-Year ^U	146	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.1	NAg
		MPA-4	Initial ^{b/}	5.400	< 0.61	< 0.61	6	11	MPA-2	Initial ^{e/}	300	< 0.65	0.71	1.2	3.6	23
	Analyte (Units)2/	(and) and improve	Soil Gas Hydrocarbons	Tive (name)	Denzene (mmmy)	Tolvene (npmv)	Ethylbenzene (nomy)	Xylenes (ppmv)		Soil Hydrocarbons	TR PH (mg/kg)	Benzene (malka)	Toliene (mo/kg)	Fibylbenzene (molko)	Xylenes (mg/kg)	Moisture (%)

al TVH = total volatile hydrocarbons; ppmv=parts per million, volume per volume;

TRPH=total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons; mg/kg=milligrams per kilogram.

b/ Initial soil gas samples collected on 10/3/93.

d/ NS = Not sampled.

e' Initial soil samples collected on 10/2/93.

[&]quot; 1-Year soil samples collected on 10/23/94.

^{8/} NA = Not analyzed.